



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CENTRAL AFRICA

1

Burundi**Clandestine Hutu Radio Said Based in Zaire**

*EA1408182995 Bujumbura ABP in French
1455 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 14 August (ABP) — Three people were killed and several others wounded during clashes on 11 and 12 August between rival Hutu extremist factions in the mostly Hutu suburbs of Kamenge in the north of Bujumbura, police sources said on Monday [14 August].

The clashes were between two rival groups, the Burundi Democratic Youth faction, (Jedebu [Jeunesse Democratique Burundaise] which is close to Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi]) and led by a man known as 'Sostene', and a faction led by a man known as 'Savimbi', who is the C-in-C of the Forces for the Defence of Democracy, (FDD, led by Leonard Nyangoma).

Savimbi's concubine, the brother [as heard], and one of his lieutenants were killed during the fighting, the same source added, without being able to say whether the fighting had left any wounded.

Sostene's men held Savimbi's faction responsible for their recent defeat by the regular Army during a clash in the Kibira Forest (northwest Burundi), and about 30 of them had decided to settle the score.

In addition, a source close to the Burundian Government on Monday gave assurances that it had located the "Voice of Democracy" radio station's transmission site. This radio station is controlled by Hutu extremists, whom the Bujumbura authorities blame for inciting ethnic hatred.

It is reportedly based in Uvira (Zaire), near the Burundian border. For his part, the prime minister has given his assurance that he will look into ways of rendering it unable to cause any harm.

Radio Reports 30 Killed in Central Burundi

*AB1508095495 Paris AFP in English
0943 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 15 Aug (AFP) — Assailants armed with a grenade and machetes killed 30 people in the central Burundian province of Karuzi on Monday [14 August], the state radio station reported Tuesday.

It did not specify the ethnicity of attackers or victims.

CNDD Spokesman Denies Aid From Rwandans

*LD1408145495 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Violence in Burundi: You may have heard the minister of the interior on our program on Saturday [12 August] claiming that troops of the former Rwandan army, the FAR, had been captured along with members of the Hutu rebel movement during clashes in Bubanza and Cibitoke in the north west of the country. Today the Burundi rebel movement, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, the CNDD, has denied this report. The movement's spokesman Jerome Ndiho spoke to Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Ndiho] We are denying this because we do not need their help to win this people's war. Anyway, the FAR's strategy is a military strategy of deployment, whereas we use a guerrilla strategy, a strategy of harassment, which is a quite different strategy and we do not need their strategy, which would lead to confusion in our ranks, and would be a disservice to us.

We do not need their help, just as, in human terms we do not need foreigners.

[Mas] About 60 civilians were killed in the Cibitoke area recently. These killings were blamed on you.

[Ndiho] As usual, the Tutsi tribal army blames such actions on us. The Forces for the Defense of Democracy [FDD] have orders from headquarters — both the political HQ of the CNDD and the military one of the FDD — never to fire at civilians. The guns of the FDD are aimed at the (anti-)democratic army, and at that only.

[Mas] So who is killing these civilians?

[Ndiho] You know that there are lots of [words indistinct] out of control, sometimes tiny gangs, which are completely (out of) control, but who do not belong to the FDD. In any case, if any of our men is caught in the act, he goes in front of the firing squad. [end recording]

[Announcer] CNDD spokesman Jerome Ndiho says that his movement is still present in the north west of Burundi. He says they have inflicted heavy losses on the Army. He also says he regrets what Laurence Ndadaye said a few days ago. The widow of the assassinated president accused the rebels of betraying the ideas of her husband by carrying out an armed struggle.

Eritrea

Government Signs Health Agreement With Israel

EA1208174795 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A cooperation agreement on the medical sector was signed yesterday between the Ministries of Health of Israel and Eritrea. The agreement, which was signed at the Office of the Ministry of Health, states that the Israeli Ministry of Health has agreed to send medical teachers and professionals to Eritrea. The agreement was signed by Dr. Tekeste Fekadu, Eritrea's deputy health minister, and Dr. Efrayim Sne, Israel's health minister. [passage omitted]

KANU Head Criticizes Opposition Statements on Aid

EA1408193395 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KANU [Kenya African National Union] Secretary General Joseph Kamotho today hit out at opposition leaders for making pre-emptive statements regarding Richard Leakey's Nakuru incident, when the commissioner of police is investigating the matter. He hit out at DP [Democratic Party] Chairman Mwai Kibaki for condemning the views of U.S. Congressman Harry Johnston regarding positive economic and political achievements by the government.

Kamotho reminded the opposition that the aid they are asking the international community to freeze will not benefit KANU zones exclusively. The statement added that KANU as a party did not meet over the preparation of the alleged attack on Safina members, and if members of the opposition have any idea who was behind the attack they should avail the information to the police, who are investigating the incident.

Kenya

U.S. Embassy, Opposition MP on Safina Directive

EA1408190995 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1600 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The U.S. Embassy supports the Attorney General Amos Wako's directive that violence perpetrated against members of the unregistered opposition party, Safina, last week be investigated, and those responsible brought to book. A statement from the embassy said, in keeping with the Kenya Government's commitment to respect the rule of law and right of every Kenyan, it expects government officials to refrain from encouraging behavior that could lead to further acts of

violence. It also condemned violent mob action against any group or individual.

But Nakuru town MP Dr. Charles Lwali Oyondi said the attorney general's directive was an exercise in public relations. Talking to KTN, the opposition MP said that if the attorney general was serious, the police should have arrested those who were actually photographed assaulting the entourage.

Tanzania

President Warns Foreigners Registering to Vote

EA1208174395 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has warned non-Tanzanians to avoid any involvement in the forthcoming general elections. He said any foreigners found to have registered as voters would face legal action. He also urged registration officials to be careful, warning that any official caught registering foreigners would also face the law.

The president's warning is directed mainly at border areas where there are many foreigners, including refugees. He also warned politicians who might be tempted to use foreigners to advance their own interests.

At a weekly press conference held at State House today, the presidential press secretary, Ndugu Patrick Chokala, quoted President Mwinyi as saying that Tanzania was considered to be among those countries which had successfully brought about political change without chaos, and Tanzanians were expected to show vigilance in exercising their right to elect a leader.

Railway Agreement Signed With Zambia, China

EA1208181295 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tanzania, Zambia, and China have signed a tripartite agreement under which the Tanzania-Zambia railway authority, Tazara, will acquire a number of equipment [as heard] to increase its efficiency.

The agreement was signed by the Chinese assistant minister, joint trade and economic cooperation, Mr. (Yan Wen Shen), the deputy minister for communication and trade for Zambia, Mr. (Malulu), while Tanzania was represented by the deputy minister for finance, Honorable Venance Ngula. Using the 200 million yuan Chinese loan signed by the three governments, Tazara will receive a Chinese railway experts team that will provide management advice and technical assistance to Tazara operations.

Under the agreement, Tazara will also acquire spare parts and the construction of a concrete sleeper factory, with a production capacity of 100,000 sleepers per year. The agreement will also provide Tazara with a number of locomotives, modification and improvement of telecommunication facilities, and other equipment.

Somalia

Warlord Expels Aidid Loyalists

*AB1408163995 Paris AFP in English
1633 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 14 (AFP) — Southern Somali warlord Mohamed Said Hirsi "Morgan" Monday [14 August] announced the expulsion from his faction of all members who have joined a "government" set up by General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

Speaking to reporters by field radio, General Morgan, the son-in-law of late dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, said he had reshuffled the leadership of his Somali Patriotic Movement, setting up a 29-member interim central committee and a 16-member executive committee to run his territory, basically the port city of Kismaayo, for the next six months.

The hinterland is controlled by Colonel Ahmed Omar Jess, who is supported by Aidid, who is based in south Mogadishu and set up a "government" after his supporters elected him "interim president of Somalia" in June.

Aidid was reported recently to have sent battle-wagons south in preparation for a bid by Jess to capture the city from Morgan, who was known during the civil war that led to Siad Barre's ouster in January 1991 as "the butcher of Hargeysa" for his bombardment of the northern city which is now the "capital" of secessionist Somaliland.

One key appointment Morgan announced was that of the imam (Moslem priest) of Absama, Sayid Hussein Abdulle Hassan, as his defence secretary.

One of those expelled was Barre Ugas Geedi who became Aidid's "commerce minister."

Morgan also denied that it was his militiamen who were responsible for the recent looting of food from a UN World Food Programme warehouse or the ambush of an aid convoy.

Uganda

NRA Colonel: Army Against Human Rights Violations

EA1208155395 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The deputy NRA [National Resistance Army] 2d Division commander, Mbarara, Lieutenant Colonel Katumba, has castigated some politicians who were bent on creating chaos in the country, and warned that the NRA would not pay allegiance at any government which violates human rights.

Lieutenant Colonel Katumba was passing out 200 LDU [Local Defense Units] trainees for Rukungiri District at Rukungiri Sports Ground. The trainees had completed a two-month intensive military training. He said the old practice of regimes using the Army to commit atrocities to the wananchi [citizens] must stop, and wondered if the agitators of such are tired of nine years of NRM [National Resistance Movement] peaceful administration.

The central government representative, Rukungiri, Mr. Yorokamu Kamacerere, said the issue of maintaining security should not be left to the security personnel alone, but needs a collective effort.

Museveni Leaves for Three-Day Rwanda Visit

EA1408125595 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has gone to Rwanda on a three-day state visit at the invitation of the government there. He is accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ruhukana Rugunda, and the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Mr. [Joshua] Mayanja-Nkangi. [passage omitted]

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

*MB1508093095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0916 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town August 15 SAPA — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived at Cape Town Airport on Tuesday for an official visit to South Africa. He was met at the airport by his South African counterpart Alfred Nzo. Velayati was to hold talks with Nzo shortly after and will also meet Deputy Presidents FW de Klerk and Thabo Mbeki. A possible meeting with President Nelson Mandela has not yet been finalised.

ANC Accuses IFP of Assassination 'Campaign'

*MB1408151895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1444 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[Statement issued by Dumisani Makhaye, ANC spokesman for KwaZulu/Natal on 14 August on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC in KwaZulu/Natal has learnt from its reliable intelligence sources that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] together with the right-wing elements within the security forces are already embarking on a campaign to assassinate leading ANC members in the Province of KwaZulu/Natal.

The attempted assassination of Mr Roy Ainslie, ANC provincial MP and member of the ANC Provincial Executive Committee, on Friday at Bhambayi, north of Durban, is part of this campaign. This was not an isolated incident.

The ANC through Mr Roy Ainslie has repeatedly informed the police that the IFP has deployed five bus loads of armed people at Sonkombo, north of Durban. The police have consistently refused to accept the validity of this information until the police themselves were attacked by a group of about forty armed bandits while they were escorting refugees in the area.

The ANC has also informed the police through Roy Ainslie again that the IFP has deployed armed bandits on both sides of the Inanda main road between Vela Police Station and Putco bus terminal, a very short distance indeed. These IFP armed bandits are shooting at passing vehicles and people at random. Six people, including a police officer, have so far been killed. The police are flatly refusing to act. It is very clear that Roy Ainslie is being targeted for informing the police of these IFP sinister activities. The lesson is that the police often plea [as received] to the public to assist the police with information is indeed a trap to those who respond to the police plea.

The ANC has learnt that the IFP is planning to open a branch in the former Transkei. It has all the right to do that. But already, members of the IFP Self Protection Units armed to the teeth have been sent to the area. The aim is not so much to open a branch but to cause violence and then claim that it is not only in KwaZulu/Natal where there is political violence.

Again, the ANC is pleading to the national and provincial police commissioners to take the lives of all our people, even if they are Africans, seriously. If the victims were white, the police officers would have acted differently and promptly. These commissioners must explain why their police officers are not acting when they have all the information.

The ANC again appeals that the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] are given more independent and enhanced role in the protection of all the citizens. The army is more apolitical and acceptable to the people. The third force elements must be uprooted within the security forces.

The Ministry of Safety and Security under Sydney Mufamadi will have to pull up its socks. There ought to be a difference in the security situation of our people when the safety and security portfolio is under the ANC. It may be the people of KwaZulu/Natal who are dying today. But no corner of South Africa will be safe when KwaZulu/Natal is burning.

ANC Official on IFP/ANC Natal Conflict

*MB1508080095 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 0510 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[From the "AM Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer Sally Burdett] Allegations of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and right-wing security force hit squads operating in KwaZulu/Natal are the latest claims as the violence in the province continues. The ANC says intelligence sources have told it that there's a campaign to assassinate leading ANC members in KwaZulu/Natal. Further claims are that IFP bandits, armed with automatic weapons are randomly targeting people and vehicles, and that the IFP is planning to orchestrate violence in Transkei. On the line we have ANC spokesperson Dumisani Makhaye, and we hope that the IFP spokesperson in KwaZulu/Natal, Dr. Ziba Jiyane, will be joining us in a few moments. But starting with the ANC side. Mr. Makhaye, where did you get this information from?

[Makhaye] From, as the statement is stating, we've got this information from our own reliable sources, and besides, certain activities have confirmed that our sources are correct. One of these is an attempted assassination

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of Roy Ansley, who is a member of Parliament and also a member of the Provincial Executive Committee in KwaZulu/Natal. The assassination attempt happened last Friday, and we've got information that two weeks ago when the ANC chairman, who is also the chairman of safety and security portfolio committee in the KwaZulu/Natal parliament, two weeks ago when he was addressing the people at Margate on the south coast south of Durban, he was supposed to have been assassinated, but we had that information and we were able to divert it.

[Burdett] Mr. Makhaye, you say that part of your proof of an organized hit squad against the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal is the fact that there have been attempted assassinations, and yet there have been attempted assassinations and assassinations of IFP leaders in the province. Surely that's not really proof?

[Makhaye] It's not just a question of assassination. You dare try to travel a distance of only about three kilometers between the Vela police station and the Putco [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus terminal at (Thinalif), in fact it's an exaggeration to talk about three kilometers. It is something like one and half kilometers. There are people who are deployed in the houses, and they shoot randomly at vehicles and ordinary people walking on that road at Inanda, and the police have been told about this. They are doing absolutely nothing. As a result, in the last two weeks, six people have been killed, including a police officer. The police have been told that many IFP people, especially coming from the self-protection units, have been deployed at Sonkombo north of Durban, and the police did not believe the validity of this information until they were attacked about two weeks ago by a group of more than 40 armed people.

[Burdett] Yet there is violence on both sides against both parties. What leads you to believe that there is a very organized group targeting ANC officials?

[Makhaye] If you read for example the IFP-owned newspaper, ILANGA, about two weeks ago they have been saying for the first time that the IFP is actually at each other's throats at its stronghold of the KwaMashu hostel [as heard]. But while we are not denying that there are also IFP people that are being killed; that also the internal strife within the IFP itself must be taken into consideration.

[Burdett] So you're saying there's possibly a group within the IFP that's acting to assassinate ANC members?

[Makhaye] Not only ANC members, but also within the IFP who have shown an interest in achieving peace among our people in KwaZulu/Natal. But what

concerns us most is the inaction on the part of the South African Police, and we are saying if the police were serious about the lives of Africans or Zulu people in this province, they would have acted long ago. The perpetrators of this violence are known by ordinary people, and in fact, the police have got that information but they simply don't want to act.

[Burdett] But Mr. Makhaye, surely if the political parties were serious about stopping violence in KwaZulu/Natal you'd be organizing a summit as we speak. What plans are the political parties making to stop this violence?

[Makhaye] One must also understand that while it is part of the duty of political parties to achieve peace in this province of KwaZulu/Natal, but political parties do not have investigating...

[Burdett interrupting] But will you be organizing a meeting to try and solve this particular problem? Will you be trying to organize a meeting with the IFP, Mr. Makhaye?

[Makhaye] We have asked in our program — before even the elections — that there must be a meeting at all levels — local, regional, provincial and even at national level, that was the thrust of our program, but the IFP rejected that. We still have meetings in certain areas between the ANC and the IFP. Just yesterday night we had a meeting between the ANC and the IFP although it was not directly concerned with the question of peace; but we hope both sides will agree, will understand that this violence does not (?assist) anybody except the forces whose historical mission is to ensure that Africans remain where they were.

[Burdett] Thank you very much, ANC spokesperson for KwaZulu/Natal, Dumisani Makhaye, and we must add that we did try to get hold of Inkatha Freedom Party spokesperson, Dr. Ziba Jiyane. In fact, we had informed him that we would be speaking to him, but he's apparently unavailable.

FF Concedes 'Sovereign' Volkstaat Not Possible

*MB1508102395 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 11 Aug 95 p 2*

[FBIS Translated Text] In its submissions to the Constitutional Assembly on a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland], the Freedom Front [FF] has shifted the emphasis from a sovereign volkstaat to cultural self-determination.

The party says in its submission it accepts that a sovereign volkstaat cannot be achieved right away.

The creation of a volkstaat should be seen as a process. The new process should be entrenched in the new constitution.

However, there should be no uncertainty that self-determination also encompasses geographical autonomy, is stated in the submission presented to Theme Committee 2 by Senator Tienie Groenewald.

According to the submission, there is no single geographic region acceptable to all parties and that includes all Afrikaners in favor of a volkstaat.

The Freedom Front therefore envisions a small geographic region as a volkstaat, and in most parts of the country institutions and mechanisms that support Afrikaner interests.

Cultural self-determination must be created at the local level through elected Afrikaner or municipal councils. Voters in the Afrikaner community should register voluntarily with a view to electing members for these councils.

The councils' most important functions would be to control language, art, museums, mother tongue tuition, health services, welfare services, care for the aged, and community policing.

The councils should be entitled to a fair share of national and local revenue, and also should have the right to obtain revenue from their communities.

Voters who have registered with the councils also should elect one member for each province to represent the Afrikaner people in the Senate. Other language and cultural groups should get the same representation if they so require.

According to the submission, the FF accepts that the volkstaat should initially be an autonomous region [deelstaat] with more or less the same powers as a province.

Sen. Groenewald said the Freedom Front has still not decided on a region for a volkstaat. The party wanted several options from which to choose.

The ad hoc committee on self-determination, an adviser to Theme Committee 2, said in its first report that the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] was the only party opposing self-determination.

The ANC says: "Let the process develop," while it is neither opposed to a volkstaat/self-determination nor underscores any portion of the report.

The National Party supports cultural self-determination through cultural councils.

Favors Boere-Afrikaner Nation State

MB1108130495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1132 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Aug 11 SAPA — The Freedom Front's [FF] proposal for an independent state, made to the Constitutional Assembly on Thursday, proved it had never been in favour of a sovereign 'Volksrepubliek' (nation state), the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] said on Friday.

In its submission to the assembly the FF said it accepted a sovereign nation state was not immediately achievable. It proposed a phased approach to achieve such a state should be entrenched in the constitution.

In a statement in Pretoria AVF 'Volksrepubliek' working committee Chairman W J Snyman said his organisation was in favour of a sovereign republic for the "Boere-Afrikaner" nation. He said such a state would give Boers a reasonable and fair part of the territory which was "historically and lawfully" theirs.

To accept mere provincial authority would mean the recognition of permanent central power exercised by an African National Congress/Communist Party government. The Volksfront said it would never accept this.

De Klerk, Botha Discuss Truth Commission

MB1408195295 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 13 Aug 95 pp 1, 2

[Report by Eugene Gunning]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Former President P.W. Botha has taken Deputy President F.W. de Klerk to task over the Truth Commission.

Harsh words were exchanged in a "stormy discussion" when they met over the weekend. They discussed, among other things, the actions of the security forces under Mr. Botha's leadership and issues concerning the Truth Commission. After the talks Mr. de Klerk said: "The former government will have to put the facts on the table concerning the deeds it committed and explain why they were committed."

During the talks Mr. Botha was critical about the government's Truth Commission and the role played by the National Party in this commission. Only Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Botha were present at the interesting, which took place at Mr. Botha's retirement home at The Wilderness in the Southern Cape, at Mr. de Klerk's request. [passage omitted]

Mr. de Klerk told RAPPORT: "I considered it necessary to contact Mr. Botha. The Truth Commission's investigation will cover an area stretching much farther than

August 1989 (when Mr. de Klerk became National Party leader) and Mr. Botha is a former head of government." Mr. de Klerk said there was nothing sinister about the meeting. The Truth Commission is, in any event, a topical issue. [passage omitted]

Concerning his own views on the Truth Commission he said: "We are not against the Truth Commission, and we are not scared of the truth. Our hands are clean. We supported the principles of the legislation. We were opposed to unbalanced formulation of initial legislation as it was presented then. We are reasonably satisfied now, but not completely satisfied with certain issues."

"We will cooperate in an investigation aimed at reconciliation. If it becomes a witch hunt, then the Truth Commission could give rise to a crisis in South Africa. What is significant is how the commission manages its affairs and how it interprets its directive. We have not yet been consulted about the appointment of members of the Truth Commission."

ANC, NP Agree on Johannesburg Ward Demarcation

MB1508091895 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC and the National Party [NP] have agreed on the proposed demarcation of wards in greater Johannesburg, but the DP [Democratic Party] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] are unhappy about the amount of time they have to study the proposal. In terms of the Gauteng Demarcation Board's proposal, the four substructures that make up greater Johannesburg will be divided into 130 wards.

Traditional Leaders Say New Act Disempowers

MB1408164795 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Aug 95 p 2

[Report by Pamela Dube]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa [Contralesa] has given President Nelson Mandela and the Government seven days to reconsider the Local Government Act. According to Contralesa president, Chief Phathekile Holomisa, his organisation would consider legal action should the Government fail to heed their demand.

Holomisa said traditional leaders felt the Act had failed to recognise the important role chiefs played in their communities. He said the Bill was drafted with only the urban voters in mind.

He said the feeling among traditional leaders was that the Act disempowered chiefs. According to the Act,

chiefs are only expected to nominate 10 percent of their representatives to the Rural Representative Council.

In particular, Contralesa queried Section R65, which categorises the institution of traditional leaders as a mere interest group, just like farmers, farmworkers and women. The interest groups, according to the Act, would be entitled to only 10 percent representation in local government structures. "That is unacceptable. This (Act) undermines our authority and limits the representation of traditional leaders in the rural council," Holomisa said.

A major concern to Contralesa is that while urban voters would be expected to vote for the parties and representatives of their choice this would not be the case in rural areas. Voters here would only vote for parties and not ward representatives.

There was no way they would accept this type of discrimination, Holomisa said. Contralesa also charged that the proclamation was not constitutional.

Holomisa said their understanding was that before coming to being, the Act would be inclusive of the positions of traditional leaders. He said the Constitution also stated that before a new Bill on the matter was made law, it would have first gone through the provincial houses of traditional leaders before going through the Council of Traditional Leaders in Parliament.

"We were shocked and surprised when out of the blue the President (Mandela) made the proclamation even before consulting us. The issue was raised as a concern by chiefs at a meeting with the President in Pretoria recently. It was agreed at that meeting that another meeting would be held with Contralesa to resolve the matter and we are still waiting," Holomisa said.

Reacting to Contralesa's threat of court action, ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepe said yesterday that since the matter was political they were urging the body to exhaust all political avenues before resorting to courts.

State Medical Services Facing 'Collapse'

MB1408094895 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Aug 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] A serious shortage of doctors at state hospitals, particularly in rural areas, continues to strengthen the impression that medical services in South Africa are in the process of collapsing. Dr. Olive Shisana, director general of Health, admitted yesterday at an international policy conference on health at Somerset West that the country's health services are in a precarious state. She said her department will not

be able to use the 228 million rands allocated in the current financial year to build clinics and deliver basic health services. According to Shisana, "bureaucratic red tape" is causing a "crisis."

Doctors, especially at medium-sized hospitals, who have up until now kept the hospital doors open, said yesterday that poor salaries, difficult working conditions, and the tremendous pressure under which they work are the causes behind the "strings of resignations."

Several hospitals within the borders of the former Transvaal have recently cut back medical services to only essential services. Some hospitals no longer provide 24-hour service. Middelburg Hospital recently closed for a whole weekend due to a shortage of doctors. An emergency town meeting was held last night in an attempt to get private doctors to save the hospital from collapse.

At Klerksdorp Hospital, 19 medical officers on the permanent staff have resigned in the past three months. At Potchefstroom Hospital, six of the 10 doctors' posts are vacant and another two doctors are resigning at the end of this month. According to a spokesperson, Potchefstroom Hospital will only provide emergency services from the end of this month. Klerksdorp Hospital Superintendent Dr. Jan Doevedans admitted yesterday that the shortage of doctors is "worse than ever." At Pretoria West Hospital, all the doctors on permanent appointment have resigned in the past four months. Hospital Superintendent Dr. Wim Klooster says they are trying to keep the doors open with the help of part-time doctors. He said the workload on medical personnel has increased 100 percent over the past year. This is one of the major reasons for the departure of the doctors. He also believes that the tremendous amount of work that the remaining staff have to carry out is becoming "risky."

At Delmas Hospital, private doctors, who until now have kept the hospital going, are threatening to stop offering their services there. At Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, five doctors' posts are vacant. At Standerton Hospital, only one of five posts has been filled. Rustenburg Hospital has a 30 percent shortage of doctors, while Tsherpone Hospital, with 274 beds, has only four doctors to attend to the patients.

Dr. Pieter van den Bergh, director of hospital services in Gauteng, said this shortage has also led to South Rand Hospital suspending after-hours services and Standerton Hospital only carrying out minor medical procedures. He added that all these hospitals are under pressure.

Dr. Paul Sefularo, MEC [member of the Executive Council] for health in Northwest Province, also admit-

ted that there are serious problems in certain hospitals in that province, while hospital services in Eastern Transvaal, according to Chief Director of Health Services in that province, Dr. G. H. Gulam, are now totally dependent on foreigners, because South African doctors "are simply not available."

ANC Welcomes Abortion on Demand Recommendation

*MB1408190795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 14 SAPA — The African National Congress on Monday [14 August] welcomed the Parliamentary Select Committee on Abortion and Sterilisation's report, released at the weekend. In a statement in Johannesburg it said the report was the culmination of "decades of struggle and consultations" and must be welcomed by all.

"It is unfortunate that some political sections within our country are attempting to undermine such fundamental human rights as the right of choice for party political purposes," the ANC said. "Such parties can never be entrusted with the future of our country."

The committee recommended abortion on demand in early pregnancy, and that neither the father of the child nor the parents of a pregnant teenager would have any say in the matter.

"The ANC appeals to all sections of our country to subordinate their narrow interests to the interests of the nation as a whole in dealing with such a sensitive matter," the ANC said. "It will not be in the best interests of our country to attempt to inflame hostile emotions among our people on the issue. The fact of the matter is that tens of thousands of women undergo illegal abortions every year in South Africa with serious consequences for their lives and their future. Democratic South Africa can never be proud or remain at peace with itself with this situation. We have a responsibility to ensure a better life for all sections of our country."

The ANC said the recommendations, if accepted by Parliament, would put South Africa in line with advanced nations of the world and contribute toward a better life for all.

Mandela Visits Verwoerd's Widow in Whites-Only Town

*MB1508110595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[Report by Jonathon Rees]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Orania-Northern Cape August 15 SAPA — It was all smiles in the private whites-

only town of Orania on Tuesday as President Nelson Mandela met Betsie Verwoerd, the widow of former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd.

"I've looked forward to this with eagerness, I'm happy to be here," Mandela told a frail Verwoerd, 94. Swamped by journalists, Mandela warmly clasped the hand of a beaming Verwoerd on the steps of the Orania community hall. He then introduced her to Northern Cape Premier Manne Dipico, Albertina Sisulu and Amina Kachalia, the widow of Transvaal Indian Congress veteran Yusuf Kachalia. He then went into a private tea.

Mandela arrived shortly before noon in an Air Force helicopter and was met by Northern Cape Freedom Front MPL [member of the provincial legislature] and Orania founder Prof Carel Boshof, and walked immediately to greet a small group of Orania residents with a smiling greeting of: "Hello, how are you?" A small boy dressed in a sunhat and braces pushed through the crowd and tugged at Mandela's sleeve to shake his hand.

Dressed in a green, gold and black loose-fitting shirt, Mandela then made his way toward Verwoerd who had arrived moments before in a silver luxury sedan. Orania town council member Diedrich Putte said his council was excited about the visit and expected it to do the Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] ideal a lot of good.

"We want a volkstaat and without him (Mandela) we can do nothing. We must build bridges and go forward together." After tea, Mandela is to visit a statue of Hendrik Verwoerd on a koppie [small hill] which overlooks the town where Verwoerd's apartheid ideals live on.

Countrywide Radio Stations Listed

*MB1108161295 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN
in English 11-17 Aug 95 pp 12, 13*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As the Independent Broadcasting Authority issues licences to a host of community radio stations, we provide a comprehensive guide to the various broadcasters you can tune into all around the country. **Western Cape**

BUSH RADIO (89.5FM)Aimed at African and coloured people in the Cape Flats; languages are English, Afrikaans and Xhosa; on from 2 pm to 2am. Has a very strong developmental focus; 60 percent of its time is given to music and the remaining time is filled by news and talk shows. Most of the features have a local bias. **RADIO TYGERBERG (104FM)**(Shares its frequency with Radio Fish Hoek.) Aimed at Christians in the Cape Peninsula; languages are English,

Afrikaans, Xhosa, with a Greek slot on Saturdays. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 6am to 2pm and from 10pm to 6.30am; Tuesdays from 2pm to 10pm. Mainly gospel news and social upliftment programmes. **RADIO FISH HOEK (104FM)**Aimed at Christians in the Cape Flats; English, Afrikaans, Xhosa. Broadcasts whenever Radio Tygerberg is not on air. Roughly 50 percent talk and 50 percent gospel music. Fish Hoek listeners can only tune in on 96.7FM [as published]. **C-FLAT RADIO (89.5FM)**Aimed at Cape Flats listeners. In English, Afrikaans, Xhosa. On from 2am to 2pm, seven days a week. Calls its format Info+, providing information, news and entertainment. Promotes local music, offering studio facilities to those who would not otherwise get airtime. Broadcasts BBC news from 2am to 6am. **RADIO ZIBONELE (98.2FM)**Aimed primarily at Khayelitsha residents; Xhosa and English; on air from 9am to noon and 4pm to 8pm on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Features on health, sports, women's issues, religion, children and youth. Staff consists of volunteers. **RADIO MATIE (92.6FM)**This Stellenbosch University station is aimed primarily at students and staff but has a community development focus as well. Broadcasts in Afrikaans and English, from 6am to 2am on week days; from 7am to midnight on weekends. All staff are volunteers. Funding from the university, but station needs advertisers. Caters for music lovers. **FINE MUSIC RADIO (101.3FM)**FMR is aimed at music lovers. Broadcasts 24 hours a day, in English and Afrikaans. Playing the best jazz and classical music. It was established by the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra and Six Street Studios. Has limited its advertising to be able to play long segments of music. Has pioneered a subscriptions system for its listeners to become involved in running the station. **UCT RADIO (105.4FM)**Although its focal community is University of Cape Town students and staff, it can be heard across Cape Town. Broadcasts in English and Afrikaans, from 6am to midnight. On the air for almost two decades, UCT Radio attempted to broadcast to the wider community and was stopped by the authorities. News is primarily university happenings. Advertising limited to six percent of airtime, as some funding is available from the university. **Still to be launched: Voice of the Cape** will go on air September 2 on 100.4FM. Will primarily serve the Muslim community. **Radio Atlantis** will hit the airwaves on 107.9FM on September 1. Talk radio aimed at uplifting Atlantis and surrounding communities. **Radio 786**, owned by the Islamic Unity Convention, will begin broadcasts to Cape Muslims on September 1. No Western music. Will share 100.4FM with Voice of the Cape. **Eastern Cape**

CAMPUS BAY FM (107.9FM) Students and youth of Port Elizabeth, broadcasting from University of Port Elizabeth Campus, in English, 24 hours a day — "informal student radio filling a gap;" news and music. **GRAND PRIX RADIO (91.7FM)** Broadcast by East London's Border Motor Sports Club in English, from 10.30am to 5.30pm on race days only. **RHODES MUSIC RADIO, GRAHAMSTOWN (89.7FM)** Rhodes University students put out "funky student radio...ranging from hip hop to soul." In English with news in Afrikaans and Xhosa, 24 hours a day.

Still to be launched:

Ubuntu Community Radio Station (Port Elizabeth) has been granted a licence in principle. **Unitra Community Radio** in Umtata and **Radio Graaff-Reinet** are waiting for funding. **Vukani Community Radio** in Umtata and **Radio Kingfisher** in Port Elizabeth are religious stations due to begin broadcasting on October 1.

Northern Cape

Still to be launched

Teemaneng Community Radio KwaZulu-Natal

RADIO MARITZBURG (107.6FM) Aimed at the greater Pietermaritzburg community. Initiated by an interdenominational network of church leaders involved in peace initiatives in KwaZulu-Natal, but insists it is not religious. Sixty percent English, 40 percent Zulu, 5am to 11 pm, seven days a week. **ZULULAND COMMUNITY RADIO (REACHOUT RADIO, 107.7 FM)** Began test broadcast to northern KwaZulu-Natal last week. Features news, phone-in shows, religion, music. Founded with help of University of Zululand; backers include Richards Bay Minerals, Alusaf [Aluminum South Africa] and Portnet [Port Network]. Fifty-five percent English, 40 percent Zulu, five percent Afrikaans, 24 hours, 7 days a week.

Still to be launched:/

Azania Broadcasting Corporation, a Muslim-based station trying to provide viewpoints of people excluded from mainstream media, goes on air on October 1, in English (90 percent), Swahili, Arabic, on 84.5FM **Radio Phoenix** will broadcast from Durban's Phoenix township to 8,000 potential Indian listeners, in English, Tamil, Hindi, Telugu, Urdu, Guggerati, at 88.4FM. On air next month. **Durban Youth Radio** has a test run on August 19 and 20, to coincide with Albert Luthuli Day. Staffed by student volunteers; supported by University of Natal/Durban. On air weekends. **Good News Community Radio** is a Christian station, broadcasting from Jivannadi Mission; Phoenix to Stanger on 98.2FM **Radio Kwezi (Inkanyezi Yokusa) [Morning Star]** goes on air on September 1 on 90.5FM, broadcasting in English and Zulu to northern Midlands. **Gauteng**

ALX FM (81.9FM) A talk and music station aimed at the Alexandra community; in English, plus Nguni and Sotho languages, including tsotsitaal [a creole of Afrikaans and other African languages]; 5.30am to 8.00pm every day. **VAAL COMMUNITY RADIO (90.6FM)** Aimed at 20- to 50-year-old age group in Vaal area; broadcasts in English, Afrikaans and "black English", 24 hours a day. Talk and music. **RADIO TUKS (107.2FM)** Aimed at and broadcast by University of Pretoria students in English and Afrikaans, from 6.00am to 12.00pm daily. Music and talk. **SMART FM (97.2FM)** Aimed at road-users and general public in the Honeydew area. In English, 24 hours a day. Focuses on road safety. **SOWETO COMMUNITY RADIO (105.8FM)** Aimed at Soweto youth from 16 to 24; in English, Nguni, Sotho and tsotsitaal. From noon to midnight; community development programmes, talk shows, music. **RADIO TNT (96.2FM)** Aimed at young people; broadcast by Technikon Northern Transvaal students in English, Tsonga, Venda, Zulu, North Sotho and Tswana for 18 hours a day. Features youth programmes, entertainment, education; Sohanguve and Mabopane areas. **RADIO AFRIKA NER (93.6FM)** Aimed at Afrikaans-speaking under-50- year-olds; from 6am to 6pm in the Pretoria area. **NEW PAN-HELLENIC VOICE (828MW)** Aimed at Greek-speakers in Gauteng, Bloemfontein and nightly in Durban. Broadcasts Greek and Cypriot news, local news and Greek music plus talk shows. **RADIO PRETORIA (104.2/106.6/107.5FM)** Aimed at Afrikaans cultural community. On from 6am to 10pm; Boeremusiek, German and Dutch music. **RADIO HORIZON (93.9FM)** Aimed at West Rand listeners of all age groups. Broadcast from Roodepoort in English and Afrikaans, 24 hours a day. International and local news, sport and actualities.

Still to be launched:

Al Mughni (Muslim), **Al Saut-The Voice** (Muslim), **Buwa Community Radio**, **Cani Community Radio**, **Channel Med** (campus), **Chinese Radio Station, East Side Story FM** (stokvel) [black community savings club], **Hope FM** (religious), **East Wave Radio** (aimed at an Indian listenership), **Impact Radio** (religious), **Institute For Islamic Services** (Muslim), **Iscorian Radio** (Iscor) [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], **Radio Clube Portugese** (Portuguese), **Radio East Rand** (religious), **Radio Good News** (religious), **Radio Islam** (Muslim), **Radio Rippel** (youth), **Radio Sedaven** (campus), **Radio Tomorrow** (for senior citizens), **Radio Visarend** (Afrikaner culture), **Radio West Rand** (religious). **Rainbow People Community Radio** (aimed at coloured community), **Voice of Soweto** (aimed at Sowetans). **Northwest**

RADIO CHRISTIANA (93.60FM) Aimed at 18- to 65-year-old Christians; in English and Afrikaans, 14 hours a day. Community news, educational programmes, and news actuality.

Still to be launched:

Radio West (community), Soshanguve Community Radio, Winterveldt Community Radio. Northern Province

RADIO TURF (103.8FM) Aimed at youth aged between 12 and 25. Broadcast in Sepedi and English from 6am to midnight from Turfloop University. Current affairs, talk shows, "sexually speaking" and entertainment. **Eastern Transvaal**

TEKS RADIO (104.9FM) Aimed at Teks (Trichardt, Evenda, Embalenhle, Kinross, Secunda) community; English and Afrikaans; 9am to 6.30pm. Focuses on community development programmes and entertainment.

Still to be launched:

Adullam Broadcasting Service (religious), Kangala Community Radio (Ndebele), Radio Safari (focusing on nature conservation). Free State

KOPPIES STEREO (104.1/101.7FM) Aimed at Afrikaners of all ages. On from 6am to 11pm. Local and international news, sports, interviews, music, educational and religious programmes.

RADIO VRYHEID (100.6FM) Aimed at Afrikaans community in Bloemfontein; from 6am to 10pm daily. Afrikaans cultural programmes, boeremusiek, actualities, local news and sport.

Still to be launched:

Free State Agricultural Union (aimed at farmers), **Radio BBT** (geographical), **Radio Volkstem** (Afrikaner culture), **Radio Shimla** (campus).

South African Press Review for 15 Aug

MB1508120595

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Country Should Stand Firm Against Washington — "South Africa's interests do not necessarily coincide with those of the U.S. — and it is time Washington grasped this point," declares a page-15 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 15 August. The Clinton Administration is unhappy about a deal that will see South Africa store 15 million barrels of Iranian oil at Saldanha Bay. It argues Tehran should be denied this source of revenue while it "supports terrorism and pursues weapons of mass destruction." But "given America's international machinations over the past 50 years, this is rich indeed. Washington has no right to expect South Africa to enforce America's unilateral embargo." **THE STAR** believes South Africa has a right to an independent trade policy, "and its friends should respect that."

BUSINESS DAY

Zulu King, Chiefs Are Pawns in KwaZulu/Natal Power Game — The KwaZulu/Natal government's refusal to fund further overseas travel by King Goodwill Zwelithini, and the ANC's "passionate defense" of the Zulu monarch, are "shot through with the opportunistic doubletalk one has come to expect from politicians in that province," says a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 15 August. "The ANC is using the king to break Inkatha's grip on the chiefs; Inkatha is using the provincial government to undermine the king. Stripped of pious rhetoric, the row is about power, and specifically control of rural KwaZulu/Natal. Zwelithini and the chiefs are both pawns in a larger game."

Angola**Army, Air Force Raid UNITA Areas in Lunda Norte**

MB1408133995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The military situation in Lunda Norte Province has worsened in the past few days with government soldiers backed by the air force attacking UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] positions. The latest attack was carried out with the help of four [words indistinct] piloted by South African mercenaries in [words indistinct] 14 km north from the town of Calonda at 1240 on 13 August. Five civilians were killed and [passage indistinct] other forces have been deployed in Dundo area.

Meanwhile, C-130's and An-12's have unloaded substantial quantities of war materiel in Saurimo over the past three days.

At 0245 on 14 August, a TC-7 overflew and strafed the outlying areas of Cassengue. There are no details of casualties yet.

UNITA Radio: Cabinda Situation 'Worrisome'

MB150808095 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The political and military situation in Cabinda Province is characterized by intense movements by government troops. Americo Chivala, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in the area, reports that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] began forcibly drafting youths into its ranks in the city of Cabinda on 8 August. Chivala reports the draft has been extended to the city's outlying areas and the youths are being sent to a military camp 5 km east of the provincial capital. The Vorgan correspondent also reports that FAA troops and war materiel are constantly arriving in Cabinda Harbor with the aim of eventually launching attacks against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas. [passage omitted]

The political and military situation is equally worrisome in Cuanza Sul Province. Vorgan correspondent Salvador Costa reports government forces deployed in Vila Nova do Seles are moving forces to reinforce their forward posts with the aim of eventually attacking UNITA-controlled areas in the province. On 30 July, the FAA troops attacked the UNITA-controlled areas of Cambumbo and (Caira).

Government, UNITA Military Discuss Mine Removal

MB1408204195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola military delegations held a meeting in Cubando Cubango today. The two sides decided to begin deactivating mines along the Menongue-Caiondo road. Mine removal teams from both sides have already been created, and they only need logistical and transport assistance.

Dos Santos Visits Brazil To Discuss Finances

MB1408195395 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left for Brazil this afternoon. The Angolan finance and industry ministers went to Brazil recently to discuss the rescheduling of the Angolan debt and prepare for the presidential trip. President Santos is scheduled to meet his Brazilian counterpart in Brasilia tomorrow. The Angolan president will also meet with Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro businessmen who may invest in Angola. Angola's debt to Brazil is estimated at \$1 billion.

Brazil Reschedules Nation's Debt

MB1208200495 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Brazil will this year grant Angola a line of credit worth \$39 million for the purchase of basic commodities after high-level talks between Angolan and Brazilian delegations. Our correspondent says an accord has been signed for the payment of Angola's \$1 billion debt over a 15-year period — five years in the form of oil exports. The \$39 million line of credit will be available on 31 August for buying basic commodities.

Brazil is one of Angola's privileged trading partners, cooperating in various sectors, especially construction with the Odebrecht company. Brazil also is involved in the Lusamba diamond project. Brazil has exported food, medicines, [word indistinct], and equipment to Angola. Angola exports oil to Brazil.

After Brazil, the Angolan economy and finance minister and his delegation are scheduled to leave for Argentina to discuss economic cooperation as part of the government's 1995-96 economic program.

Government Authorizes Creation of Private Banks

*MB1108203995 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[Report by Samuel Chissingui]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government has authorized the creation of private banks with national capital stock. The only condition is that you must have \$4 million. Antonio Gomes Furtado, National Bank of Angola governor, announced this at a news conference today. Thus, people with money can apply to open a private bank, but it must have a joint capital stock of \$4 million. This measure is also applicable to citizens of other countries. [passage omitted]

Sweden Donates \$6 Million for Health Programs

MB1408072995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The international community continues to make efforts to ease problems faced by Angolans. The Health Ministry of Sweden has allocated \$6 million to Angola's health sector.

South Africa To Purchase 200 Tons of Cotton

*MB1408070695 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Angola will export 200 metric tons of cotton to South Africa. The Commercial Representation Agency, ARC, has signed the relevant contract with South Africa's Export Company, and the cotton is scheduled to leave for that country today. South Africa wants to help revive cotton farming in Malanje, Benguela, and Cuanza Sul Provinces.

Mozambique**Chissano Says Renamo Officials Must Obey Government**

*MB1508120895 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[Report by correspondent Eduardo Constantino in Nampula]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Joaquim Chissano yesterday expressed satisfaction with the fact that the public administration reunification process is basically over in Nampula Province. [passage omitted]

[Begin Chissano recording] We continue to appoint officials. We are resolving the administrator appointment problem raised by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. This is simply because we want to continue the social harmonization process and continue giving

guarantees that we will work for peace. We want to instill a sense of security in our people. This is not because there is any obligation to do so. The Rome peace accord set a limit for appointing Renamo officials to those areas. That limit was the October 1994 elections, once the new government was sworn in. Thus, it must be made abundantly clear that they are supposed to work like everyone else. They have the same duties and obligations. They only owe obedience to one state and one government. They are not Renamo representatives. Even prior to elections they were not supposed to be Renamo representatives. Rather, they were people who were brought into the administration system. It would be a good thing for them to keep this in mind so they will not have dual loyalties in a so-called unified administration. [passage omitted] [end recording]

On Need to 'Enlighten' People on Single Rule

*MB1408201595 Maputo TVM Television Network
in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] President Joaquim Chissano today urged the Nampula Provincial Government members to enlighten Nampula residents about the existence of a single administration and government in the country. President Chissano made the remarks at a special session of the Nampula Provincial Assembly. He was answering concerns of Nampula district administrators, who complained of irregularities in their districts because of the dual administration.

President Chissano said development requires the end of dual administration. He said this condition was essential for the successful implementation of the government's five-year program. Chissano said the existence of officials appointed by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] was a concession made at the local level within the spirit of peace and reconciliation. This situation cannot be allowed to continue, he said. He noted that the terms of the General Peace Accord allowed Renamo to appoint chiefs of administrative posts only until last October's elections. [passage omitted]

The district administrators, as well as by Governor Rosario Mualeia, were concerned about illegal taxation by Renamo officials. The situation has led many Eritrean residents, for example, to leave the district for Namapa to escape from Renamo taxes.

In another development, Chissano expressed satisfaction with the economic and social gains achieved in the province, particularly in agriculture, where production and commercialization levels exceeded established goals.

Article: New Frelimo Secretary General's Role

*MB1508072095 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
6 Aug 95 p 2*

[Unattributed article: "Manuel Tome — A Leap in the Evolution of Frelimo's Continuity"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] To us inside the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party, Manuel Tome's appointment as Frelimo secretary general means a leap in the evolution of the party's continuity. It is a leap, not just a mere step ahead. Tome is a young man who did not participate in the national liberation struggle, so he is no old combatant. This used to be a seemingly indispensable characteristic for one to occupy a post in the party's forefront. It is good to remember that Frelimo was created to free our country from foreign domination.

In his ideological evolution, Manuel Tome is not known to have taken rigidly doctrinal stands. He was a well-known Mozambican journalist who brought prestige to Mozambican journalism. He never fought for a centralized economy, unlike many others who hastily changed their colors later. It could be said that Tome has always displayed liberalizing tendencies both in economic and ideological terms. In addition, he is held in high regard by the youth and not just for political reasons. We are all well aware that Tome once won a song festival and that he sometimes still gifts us with his artistic talent.

Above all, Tome was a fighter for renewal within the party. He said it very often that "either we do it now or we will be irremediably late." [passage omitted]

The Frelimo Party no longer has its immense body from Rovuma River to Maputo River, or the kind of almost family ties linking the people and strengthening their relations. Frelimo is changing into an open party in which fundamental relations have overtaken feelings. It is evolving in the direction of any European party.

Tome is the man to restructure Frelimo and make it a modern party where relations are on the basis of political interest and coexistence.

In fact, that is precisely what the "old men" in the party felt, and this explains their powerful support as a whole for Manuel Tome when they learned of his candidacy for the post of secretary general.

They support him as a father might his son, knowing that the son will cut new paths beyond those of past generations. Such support makes for an evolutionary leap that will, however, help maintain continuity, with the president guiding the party and functioning as a uniting factor representative of all of Frelimo's history.

DOMINGO has learned that Tome's candidacy managed to bury some emerging dividing tendencies in the party. He managed it because, deep down, everyone supports Frelimo and wants to work for its good. They just want a different Frelimo: a modern, open, and hard-working Frelimo. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Journalists Allege Threats by Kaunda 'Hit Squad'

*MB1408202495 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 21 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The political climate in Zambia is heating up ahead of next year's general elections. Ex-President Kenneth Kaunda is hoping to challenge Frederick Chiluba, the man who defeated him last time round. But the atmosphere is also turning out to be a bit too hot for Zambian journalists, some of whom fear they could soon become an endangered species. From Lusaka our correspondent Jowie Mwiinga faxed this report:

Journalists here have long been used to the odd bit of political harassment, but now it seems they might have to contend with a new and rather sinister occupational hazard — the possibility of being at the end of violence from aggrieved politicians. The current intrigue revolves around the alleged activities of a group of Kenneth Kaunda's supporters. Friends of the former president have, it is claimed, formed a hit squad to eliminate journalists they consider to be errant. The Kenneth Kaunda Klan, or the KKK, is said to have revealed its existence in a series of calls to the state-run TIMES OF ZAMBIA over the weekend. The callers expressed displeasure at the newspaper's coverage of Mr. Kaunda's recent exploits and warned its editorial staff of dire consequences if it did not stop writing lies about him.

Denials from Mr. Kaunda's party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], have been swift and categorical. Spokesman Waendo Mulengela says that no such hit squad exists. He suggests that the threats to TIMES' staff could be part of a plot by the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] party to destabilize the opposition. However, he did admit that although the mainstream party has spotless hands, he couldn't rule out the possibility that some overzealous Kaunda supporters did indeed make the call.

Relations between UNIP and THE TIMES have been decidedly frosty for a while now, with the party continuously accusing the paper of being partisan in its political coverage. Recently, Mr. Kaunda's special assistant Stanley Mutanga gave the paper a sound

telling off over its feelings with his party. THE TIMES and other state-run papers are under strict government control, a state of affairs which, rather unsurprisingly, often influences the way they cover politics.

Barotse Nationalism Said To Have 'New Vigor'

*MB1108201895 Lusaka THE POST in English
7 Jul 95 p 6*

[Editorial: "Barotseland Nonsense"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] When the issue of the restoration of the Barotseland Agreement of 1964 resurfaced with some new vigour after the Movement for Multiparty (MMD) came to power, many people, including The Post, dismissed it as nonsense that should not be listened to or entertained.

Some Lozi ministers cried out: "These people want to spoil our opportunity to also be ministers. The rest of the country will find it difficult to trust us."

The government dismissed it as a stale issue, which is why they are finding it difficult to understand why it is being raised now, when everyone was silent about the issue under Kenneth Kaunda's Second Republic.

Some blamed Lozi prince Akashambatwa Mbikusita-Lewanika for instigating, behind the scenes, the revival of Barotse nationalism to satisfy his political ambitions.

Most people, the government, the Constitutional Review Commission, and Akashambatwa have stopped discussing the issue, but the Barotseland Agreement restoration struggle seems to be gaining vigour. Some members of the Barotse Cultural Association are even threatening not to obey the highest law of the land — the Constitution — if the agreement is not restored. And these are not 'ignorant' citizens but learned lawyers. Lozi chief Inyambo is also warning of possible unrest in the country if the authorities do not take the matter seriously and find workable solutions.

We believe the Barotseland issue is a very complex political problem for the government and the people of Zambia. It is a great test of the political vision and wisdom of those managing the affairs of the government and the state in particular, and of the Zambian in general. It is surely a test of our collective wisdom.

And if the matter demands our collective wisdom then it will be irresponsible for us to leave the matter totally in the hands of the government and the Mwanakatwe Constitutional Review Commission, on the one hand, and the Lozi Royal Establishment and the Barotse Cultural association on the other. Neither of these groups represents the sum total of our wisdom as a people.

We believe there is a need for the government to open and broaden discourse on the Barotseland agreement. The matter, it seems, will not be washed away by simply dismissing it as stale. The reverse, in fact, is likely to happen — it will gain momentum. Let's address the Barotseland agreement and avoid bloodshed. Most of the world's civil wars today are a result of long-standing political claims that have not been addressed.

Most of those in politics can remember how long it took to resolve the Ethiopian-Eritrean civil war. And after so much loss of life and property the sovereignty that was opposed for so many decades is now a reality. If not handled well the Barotse issue may end the same way.

It is only political tolerance and accommodation that is going to keep this country together. We may have a lot to learn from America's native Indian agreements.

Zimbabwe

Ruling Party Accused of Ballot Rigging

*MB1308131895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 13 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare Aug 13 SAPA — Only two days after humiliating disclosures of involvement in electoral fraud, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party is facing new allegations of ballot rigging.

Opposition Party of Zimbabwe (FPZ) officials confirmed on Sunday that its candidate in a by-election held last month in the central city of Gweru had filed papers in the high court on Thursday [10 August] last week, demanding the results be nullified because of crooked voting. The man declared winner of the by-election in Gweru's township constituency of Mkoba was Frederick Shava, the former minister of state for political affairs. Shava was convicted in July 1989 of vehicle racketeering and of lying and suborning in the controversial "Willowgate" scandal, that exposed corruption at the top levels of the ruling party. Mugabe pardoned Shava, and he escaped a jail sentence.

Peter Musiyiwa, the FPZ candidate in the Mkoba by-election, claims in his affidavits ballot boxes had been tampered with at the police station where they were kept the night before the results were counted. He also said he discovered two extra ballot boxes stuffed with ballot papers that could not be accounted for. Musiyiwa also claimed that voters at polling stations had been intimidated by ZANU-PF youth wing members.

Shava was declared the winner in the Mkoba by-election by 6,002 votes against Musiyiwa's 1,765.

Chamber Urges Talks To Prevent RSA Tariff War

*MB1408135195 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1130 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, ZNCC, Mr. Danny Meyer, has called for dialogue to prevent a tariff war between Zimbabwe and South Africa, saying a mutually beneficial solution should be worked out on the issue.

In 1992 South Africa slapped punitive import tariffs on clothing and textile products, while Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Ariston Chambati, in his 1995-96 budget, raised a number of tariffs to protect the country's infant industry from the proliferation of subsidized imports.

Mr. Meyer said there is need to maintain a very cordial relationship between the two countries, and supported efforts by the local business community to send a delegation to South Africa for talks.

Gold Production Rises 18 Percent Over 7 Months

*MB1408105695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare Aug 14 SAPA — Gold production in Zimbabwe, one of the world's top 20 producers, rose 18 per cent to 13,656kg during the first seven months of this year, ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] news agency reports.

Chief executive of the Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines, Derek Bain, said on Monday the amount of gold produced was valued at ZD1.437-billion [Zimbabwean dollars] compared to 11,591kg valued at ZD1.14-billion produced during the same period last year.

At the current rate of production, output was expected to reach 22 [metric] tons this year bringing into the country over ZD2.5-billion in foreign exchange.

Gold is the single largest hard currency earner to Zimbabwe after tobacco, and last year, output reached 2,056 kg valued at just over ZD2-billion.

Economic analysts say the bullish sentiment in the gold mining sector and the mining industry in general could help prevent a rapid decline in the Zimbabwean economy which was hit by another drought this year before it had completely recovered from the devastating

1991/92 drought which wiped out the country's gross domestic product by almost eight per cent in real terms that year.

The economy this year is expected to grow by between one and two per cent, from a growth of almost five per cent last year.

Bain, meanwhile, said although the shortage of water was getting worse, no mine had closed as yet.

"We do not know what will happen in the near future," he said, adding some mines had however taken some contingency measures like drilling more boreholes to sustain production. Gold mines had also curtailed on their sundry retreatment activities to conserve water.

Mugabe Urges People To Arrest Homosexuals

*MB1108185995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1713 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare Aug 11 SAPA — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Friday urged members of the public to arrest homosexuals. "If you see people in your areas behaving like homosexuals, arrest them and take them to the police," he told thousands of people at a heroes' day celebration in Harare.

Homosexuals had reduced themselves to "the status of beasts", said Mugabe, who last week said homosexuals should not have rights. "If dogs and pigs don't do it, why must human beings? Can human beings be human beings if they do worse than pigs? We have our own culture and we must re-dedicate ourselves to our traditional values that make us human beings."

Referring to homosexual rights movements, he said: "What we are being persuaded to accept is sub-animal behaviour and we will never allow it here."

He made his remarks in the Shona vernacular, in a departure from his prepared speech.

Mugabe's last outburst against homosexuals was last week when he told a distinguished audience, including human rights activists, at the Zimbabwe international book fair that homosexuals were "sodomists and perverts". His government had earlier demanded the book fair close down a stand allocated to the country's tiny homosexual rights movement, Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe. The government said the book fair would be "forcing the values of gays and lesbians on to the Zimbabwean culture".

Cote d'Ivoire**Former Premier Ouattara's Agenda Discussed**AB1408143095 *Abidjan LE JOUR in French*

14 Aug 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] During the two weeks leave he is expected to spend in the country, former Ivorian Premier Alassane Dramane Ouattara [ADO], has not been resting on his laurels. Yesterday afternoon, a large delegation from Mankono district, comprising women, youths, and men, paid him a visit at his Abidjan residence. [passage omitted]

The much expected event, however, is undoubtedly the audience he will have with the head of state. According to some indiscreet tongues, the audience might take place today. It will be recalled that upon his arrival in Abidjan on 10 August, Alassane Dramane Ouattara stated his intention to meet Henri Konan Bedie. The two men are likely to discuss the electoral code, the forthcoming elections, and ADO's candidacy for the presidential election. Coming in the wake of recent statements by the two men on the electoral code, this meeting will be an important one. ADO, who met on 11 and 12 August with the leaders of Togo and Burkina Faso — both members of the Entente Council — is certainly seeking ways of avoiding any confrontation with the ruling power, a situation which could generate serious risks for the country. According to his close aides, ADO also disclosed upon his arrival from Paris that he will also visit Gabon as part of his IFM activities and will meet President Bongo. Of course, there are other reasons — in particular, political — that have undoubtedly prompted this race against time by the Rally of Republicans candidate, who has for a long time stayed off the national political debate.

President Bedie, Ouattara Hold TalksAB1508091095 *Paris AFP in English*

0023 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abidjan, 15 Aug (AFP) — The president of Ivory Coast met for three hours late Monday [14 August] with his main political rival for [what] were seen as crucial talks in the run up to October elections.

President Henri Konan Bedie met former prime minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara for talks Ouattara said were focused on the elections.

Ouattara, deputy head of the International Monetary Fund, has been picked by the opposition as its candidate for the coming elections. However, current election rules on the residency of candidates bar Ouattara from standing. Ouattara spends much of his time abroad for the IMF.

Ouattara told reporters he had held serious talks with Bedie to discuss "safeguarding the social peace in the interests of the country."

The former prime minister added that his obligations forced him to leave the country temporarily but said that a second meeting was planned for "the next few weeks."

Visiting Niger President Discusses 'Crisis'AB1408194195 *Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-15 Aug 95 p 23*

[Interview with Niger President Mahamane Ousmane by Venance Konan in Niamey; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Konan] What, in your view, are the causes of the political crisis facing Niger today?

[Ousmane] The crisis facing our country today stems from different interpretations of the Constitution, which, because the Constitution is flawed, allows for that. The crisis also stems from the fact that we do not have much experience in dealing with a coalition government, which some people liken to a total change of power in certain respects.

[Konan] Are you not partly responsible for the crisis?

[Ousmane] The only responsibility I bear in the crisis is through Constitutional prerogatives, which place me under the obligation of complying with the Constitution and ensuring that it is complied with. In Niger, our Constitution stipulates that the president of the Republic is the sole guarantor of the integrity of the Constitution. All those who are agitated must know that the government is there to formulate and enforce national policy, the National Assembly is there to formulate laws in conjunction with the government, the Supreme Court ensures that the constitutional nature of the law is enforced, and the president of the Republic, in accordance with Article 41 and with his oath of office, is under obligation to ensure that the law is enforced. Any organ which fails in its duty is liable to face the law.

[Konan] In Niamey, rumor has it that you cannot bear the fact that the current prime minister was imposed on you.

[Ousmane] The current prime minister's appointment came about through political realism, which forced me to work in the interest of the country's stability. It must be understood that the Constitution does not make it an express obligation for me to appoint someone from the majority group. Aware of the reasons behind the new parliamentary majority's choice of a prime minister, I made it known to them that the prime minister's appointment was not likely to guarantee our country's

stability. The experiences of these past five months have, unfortunately, proved me right. The past five months were marred by a series of crises and glaring attempts to strip the president of the Republic of his basic prerogatives. The crises we have faced can only be attributed to the behavior of the prime minister, who, with his reasoning, wanted to marginalize the president of the Republic as much as possible.

[Konan] Why do you refuse to chair cabinet meetings?

[Ousmane] Cabinet meetings should follow certain preliminary procedures. I have never refused to chair a cabinet meeting which has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The cabinet meetings I do not wish to chair are those which do not comply with the Constitution. I pointed that out to my prime minister in writing, but he disregarded it. I, therefore, wrote to him that, as long as the Republican law he has violated is not restored, it will be impossible for me to chair a cabinet meeting.

[Konan] Is it true that you refused to put an armored car at the disposal of the Algerian prime minister, because he was invited by your prime minister?

[Ousmane] That is not true. It is a piece of misleading information spread by people in certain circles who are trying in vain to bring me into disrepute.

[Konan] Is it true that the prime minister was against the idea of a minister accompanying you on an official visit to Pakistan?

[Ousmane] Yes, that is true. The prime minister told me so in writing.

[Konan] What do you suggest should be done to put an end to the crisis?

[Ousmane] The resolution of the crisis must definitely be achieved through the restoration of Republican law, which has been violated by the prime minister. Furthermore, new bases must be laid down for an efficient handling of the coalition government.

[Konan] Is there not a risk that the Army will take over power?

[Ousmane] The Niger Army is Republican and intends to remain so.

[Konan] Are you not concerned that the crisis will take on tribal undertones?

[Ousmane] The crisis concerns the government. It concerns two legitimate bodies — and not two tribes. It involves two different notions of a coalition government. It will not be used as a means of expressing ethnic and regionalist views.

[Konan] What about the Tuareg rebels?

[Ousmane] We have been trying to implement the peace accord signed on 24 April, with the assistance of friendly countries such as France, Burkina Faso, and Algeria.

[Konan] What about the Toubou rebels?

[Ousmane] It is our duty to solve that issue through dialogue, just as we are doing with the Tuareg issue. Here in Niger, we have opted for dialogue.

[Konan] There has also been talk of a parallel government in Zinder.

[Ousmane] It is also part of attempts at misinformation. Some citizens, following in the prime minister's footsteps regarding the violation of the Constitution, thought they had every right to carry out illegal acts. This did not take place, following my personal intervention.

Islamic Association Supports Electoral Code

AB1408225595 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 14 Aug 95

[Statement issued by the Islamic Ummah National Front in Abidjan on 12 August; read by Secretary General Karim Fofana — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Islamic Ummah National Front, the newest Islamic association, held a meeting at its Attecoube headquarters on 12 August to make its position on the electoral code, politics, and religion known. At the end of the meeting, the Islamic Ummah's secretary general, Karim Fofana, issued the following statement: [video shows secretary general seated on a mat flanked by a number of people, with an elderly religious leader to his right flipping through the Koran from time to time]

[Begin Fofana recording] In the presence of the imams of the 675 mosques of Abidjan, in the presence of imams from the major towns of the interior, in the presence of religious leaders representing their foreign communities in our country, the following decision was reached:

The electoral code does not divide the Ivorian people. The electoral code was passed by Parliament and promulgated by the head of state. Democracy is the rule of the majority. The various political groups have accepted this rule of the majority. The statement by the National Islamic Council and the Higher Council of Imams is not a statement from the imams of Cote d'Ivoire. On behalf of all those imams, the Islamic Ummah National Front — the leading Islamic force in Cote d'Ivoire by virtue of its operation, the number of its members, its objectives, and its ability to mobilize

support — urges all religious leaders and all Muslim leaders to leave politics to politicians and Islam to Muslims.

The Islamic Ummah National Front, therefore, respects the decision of the Ivorian Parliament and State to enforce the electoral code, which was legally debated upon and passed by the Ivorian Parliament. [secretary general ends statement with a short Islamic chant] [end recording]

NGO's Support Election Observers Movement

AB1308200095 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Election Observers Movement has been officially launched. The initiative came from several Ivorian nongovernmental democratic and human rights organizations. Max Guede reports:

[Begin Guede recording] The official launching ceremony of the National Election Observers Movement took place at the head office, in Cocody, of the Study and Research Group on Democracy, Economic, and Social Development in Africa [GERDDES-CI].

Represented at the ceremony were the U.S. Embassy, the Canadian Embassy, and the German Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The movement's initiators are GERDDES-CI, the International Association for Democracy in Cote d'Ivoire, the Association of Judicial Workers, the Ivorian Human Rights League, the Ivorian Democratic Women's Movement, and the Ivorian Association for Defense of Women Rights.

While not ruling out the participation of foreign observers, the initiators argued that the use of Ivorians and residents as election observers has several advantages. First, it is cheaper than the use of foreign observers, and more observers can thus be used. Second, the knowledge of the country and its languages are assets, which observers from Canada, United States, and France may not have. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ghana

Government Approves 35 Percent Salary Increase

AB1508120295 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government has accepted the award of a 35 percent increase in salary across the board made by the arbitration panel, which was set up under the Public Service Negotiating Committee Law 1992 PNDC [Provisional National Ruling Council] Law 309, in the matter of the dispute between the government

and the Consultative Forum. In accordance with the arbitration settlement, the 35 percent salary increase will take retrospective effect from January 1995, with all arrears payable on or before 30 September 1995. The increase is inclusive of the interim salary increase of the 15 percent granted in April this year.

According to the arbitration award, [as heard] presented to the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare at the Joint Consultative Forum today, the settlement took into account the following:

That government salary expenditure profile covers not only the staff side, but also other organizations and institutions, such as the security agencies, that is, police, fire, immigration, prisons, etcetera;

Local government employees' salary related items such as social security, pensions, and gratuity [as heard] and as such any increases in salary for the staff side have a much wider and cascading effect;

That government has provided for only 25 percent salary increase in the 1995 budget;

That the tax free concession has been raised from 210,000 cedis to 318,000 cedis from January 1995, in order to safeguard real income;

That the personal income tax brackets have also been revised. In addition, that the personal tax reliefs have been increased to mitigate further the income tax burden of the worker;

That other organizations and institutions are making similar demands on the government;

That government would need also to service its external and internal debt obligations;

That the staff side would have the opportunity to negotiate for yet another increase in salary immediately after the award.

The analysis of the figures presented, which shows that, at the 45 percent salary increase demanded by the staff side, the extra budgetary cost would be about 94.99 billion cedis, whereas at 35 percent increase, the extra budgetary cost would be about 48 billion cedis and the state of agitation within the service and the need to have a peaceful atmosphere for national development. [sentence as heard]

The Arbitration Panel also noted the following concerns of the Joint Consultative Forum: Retired public officers on contract who collect both pension and salary should be made to choose one. Government should control the use of official vehicles by its appointees. This, they argued, would reduce the cost of running and

maintaining such vehicles, and so make more funds available for better salaries.

Receipts from the divestiture program should be used to meet their demands. Agricultural production should be increased to reduce the cost of living. Some development programs could be phased out to make money available for salary payment.

The Arbitration Panel was made up of Mr. E.B. Okine Anderson, who represented the Joint Consultative Forum, Professor Battel, local government nominee; and Mr. Norbert Kudjawu, who was appointed by the parties to serve as umpire, as provided for under the Arbitration Act 1961.

Accra Reshuffles Cabinet; Names New Finance Minister

AB1108200095 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of mines and energy, Mr. Richard Kwame Peprah, has been appointed minister of finance. He succeeds Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, whose offer of resignation was accepted by the president last month. Mr. Peprah held the portfolios under the erstwhile PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] of secretary for transport and communications as well as lands and natural resources. He has served for many years as a member of the Economic Management Team.

An official statement issued today said pending the reconvening of Parliament to consider and approve the new ministerial nominations, a number of temporary appointments have been made. Mr. Edward Salia, minister of transport and communications, has been given additional responsibility for the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Mr. Cletus Avoka, deputy minister of lands and forestry, has been appointed acting Upper East regional minister. Mr. (Faizal Anaba), the deputy minister for Upper East, is to be reassigned. The statement said Dr. Yebi Acquah, deputy minister of youth and sports, has also been appointed acting central regional minister, while Kobena Fosu, the acting central regional minister, assumes temporary responsibility for the Ministry of Works and Housing. Mr. David Amankwa, minister of works and housing, becomes minister of state without portfolio in the office of the president. The statement added that all appointments and changes take immediate effect.

U.S. Congressman Arrives To Promote Trade Links

AB1208193095 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A 40-man delegation from Charlotte City in the U.S., led by the Congressman for North Carolina, Mr. Melvin Watt, is in Kumasi to explore cultural, educational, and commercial links with local partners. Members of the delegation are taking part in activities marking the silver jubilee of the enthronement of the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware. The delegation is also expected to sign a protocol agreement to establish links between the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly and the Charlotte City. [passage omitted]

Niger

President Confirms 'Mediation' Cabinet Meeting

AB1408165295 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 14 Aug 95

[Communiqué issued by the Presidency of the Republic in Niamey on 14 August — read by the Presidency press attache, Harouna Hamane]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Presidency would like to inform the public concerning the mediation moves undertaken by the associations for the defense of human rights and democracy in order to find a solution to the current political crisis. Despite the convening of a cabinet meeting slated for 15 August, the dispute over the problem of appointments still remains.

For the Presidency of the Republic, a political solution must be found to this issue before it is put on the agenda for a cabinet meeting. During an audience granted by the president of the Republic to mediators on 12 August, the latter informed the president of the Republic concerning three proposals that the prime minister reportedly made to them regarding a solution to the question of appointments. They are as follows:

First, a meeting between the president of the Republic, the prime minister, and leaders of the parliamentary majority;

Second, a meeting chaired by the president of the Republic, which will be attended by the prime minister, the leaders of the parliamentary majority, and the leaders of the Alliance of Forces of Change (AFC);

Third, a meeting attended by the prime minister, the leaders of the parliamentary majority, the leaders of the AFC, and the mediators under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic.

The mediators expressed their willingness to take part in the meeting to be convened by the president of the Republic. The president of the Republic asked the mediators to inform the prime minister concerning the president's preference for the third proposal, which consists of holding a meeting that will be attended by the prime minister, the leaders of the parliamentary majority, the leaders of the AFC, and the mediators, under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic to settle the appointment issue. It is understood that all the unconstitutional measures adopted by the prime minister must be suspended.

As of today, 14 August, at 1300, the president of the Republic is still waiting for the prime minister's confirmation of the proposal. In any case, the cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow, 15 August, will take place with the agenda that has already been adopted by the president of the Republic and the chairman of the cabinet meeting. This means that the issue of appointments will not be on the agenda.

Nigeria

Liberia's Taylor Arrives for New Talks

*AB1408214895 Paris AFP in English
2102 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abuja, Aug 14 (AFP) — The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Charles Taylor, arrived here Monday [14 August] ahead of next week's summit of West African heads of state on the Liberian conflict, a source at the Abuja International Airport said.

Mr. Taylor, who arrived in an Ivory Coast aircraft at the head of a 40-member delegation, was met at the airport by an official of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said the source.

"I am here for a lasting peace in Liberia. I hope that this will be achieved", the warlord told journalists before he drove off.

It is his second visit to Nigeria in a fortnight and his third visit to the country since a West African summit convened here last May by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Before Taylor's arrival, a spokesperson for the rebel group, Victoria Reffel, told AFP that the warring factions in Liberia were tired of war and were ready for peace.

"ECOWAS must utilise next week's mini-summit to ensure a lasting peace in Liberia," she stated.

The mini-summit is to be preceded by a meeting between leaders or representatives of the warring factions,

including the NPFL, which holds the most territory, the two factions of the ULIMO, the Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberian People's Council (LPC) and the Central Revolutionary Council of Liberia, she said.

This meeting of the factions, would be followed immediately by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the nine countries expected at the two-day summit, scheduled to begin here on August 21.

An ECOWAS mini-summit ended here last May without the parties in the conflict agreeing on two key issues: composition of the Council of state and selection of its leader.

Ahead of the new summit, the NPFL leader, last Friday, in a full-page advertisement in the pro-government DAILY TIMES newspaper, implicitly proposed himself as the chief executive of the Liberian Council of State as part of steps that could bring about lasting peace to Liberia.

Although he did not directly cite his name, he stated that the chief executive of that council should be the leader of one of the three main warring factions in the Liberian conflict which controls the largest territorial area.

The NPFL controls the largest area in Liberia.

His proposal is not likely to be acceptable to other warring factions, observers noted.

Murder Trial of Rights Leader Saro-Wiwa Delayed

*AB1408142495 Paris AFP in English
1321 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Aug 14 (AFP) — The murder trial of Nigerian human rights activist Ken Saro-Wiwa was adjourned Monday [14 August] for two days to allow new defense lawyers more time to prepare, sources close to the court said.

The original lawyers withdrew last week on grounds that they were denied access to documents they said they needed to press their case.

Saro-Wiwa and 30 other members of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People are being tried for the murder of four prominent Ogoni in May of last year. They deny the charges, which the opposition says have been trumped up by the military government to discredit their movement.

The trial was to have resumed Monday at a special court in Port Harcourt, capital of southern Rivers state.

Saro-Wiwa is fighting to protect the state's 500,000-strong Ogoni minority, who are mainly farmers and

fishermen, from environmental damage from foreign oil companies including Shell.

Last week, the Ogoni movement charged security forces arrested four of its activists, including a brother of its vice president. This has not been confirmed.

Saro-Wiwa and 14 of the co-defendants were present at Monday's session, the court sources said.

Minister: New Rights Body Not To Effect Others

*AB1408090295 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government has promised to ensure that the national commission on human rights to be established soon will not render independent human rights organizations in the country ineffective. The attorney general of the federation and minister of justice, Chief Michael Agbamucho, made the promise at a news briefing in Lagos. He said that the commission would be made to function alongside similar organizations funded by the nongovernmental sector. Chief Agbamucho said that the present administration had never interfered with the activities with human rights movements in the country, adding that the establishment of the commission would not change the position. He said although it will not be mandatory for any human rights organization in the country to register with the government, the commission will remain the only channel with which international organizations could obtain information and data on human rights activities in the country.

Rights Group Opposes Rights Commission

*AB1408224395 Paris AFP in English
2153 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Aug 14 (AFP) — The Constitutional Rights Project (CRP), one of Nigeria's most prominent human rights organisations, on Monday [14 August] denounced the establishment of a national commission on human rights by the Federal Military Government.

The government's plan to establish the commission "must be seen as an effort to set up a government human rights group to launder its repressive image", the CRP said in a statement, advertised in the independent newspaper VANGUARD.

The body said the move could be interpreted either as government's recognition of its bad record, or as an attempt "to inflict a cruel joke on thousands of victims of human rights abuse."

Announcing the establishment of the commission Thursday here, the minister of justice, Mr. Michael Agba-

muche, said in a statement that its creation was an "eloquent testimony of this government's commitment to the promotion of human rights".

The body, he said, would handle all matters arising from any reported human rights violations nationwide.

But the CRP said that in its opinion, evidence of the government's commitment to human rights would be much more clear-cut if all the political detainees in the country were either released or charged in court with valid offences.

According to the minister, although the existing non-governmental human rights bodies in Nigeria would not be forced to be affiliated to the commission, the government agency would be the only body to which the international community would be advised to contact on issues related to human rights.

Sierra Leone

Paper on Use of 'Private Army' To Crush Rebels

*MSI1408122295 London THE OBSERVER in English
13 Aug 95 p 19*

[Report on interview with Captain Valentine Strasser, chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council, by Phillip Van Niekerk; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown — The Boeing 707 took off before dawn from Johannesburg last Wednesday [9 August] and flew to Sierra Leone via Angola. The flight did not appear on any international schedule; at Freetown, no customs or immigration officials appeared to check papers.

The passengers — South African mercenaries and a handful of British businessmen — simply disembarked on the tarmac, boarded an enormous military helicopter and were ferried across the mile-wide Sierra Leone River to the government's army headquarters.

Executive Outcomes, the private South African army which has been hired by Sierra Leone to help crush the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF), operates beyond bureaucracy, beyond ideology. 'At the end of the day we're a business,' explained one of its directors, Lafras Luitingh.

The expertise of the business is fighting bush wars in Africa, but the firm has diversified. It has secured diamond concessions as payment for services rendered in Sierra Leone; it mines gold in Uganda; drills boreholes in Ethiopia; and has a variety of business interests in South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho and Angola. It operates a network of 32 companies, its businesses ranging from computer software to adult education.

Executive Outcomes is Africa's new-wave entrepreneur, recolonising parts of the continent where war and the erosion of the nation state have resulted in a collapse of law and order.

Before going to Sierra Leone, the business was credited with turning round the civil war in Angola, in return for \$40 million from the government. This was piquant: most of the mercenaries hired by Executive Outcomes had fought for the Angolan rebels of Unita during the apartheid years.

By last November, Unita had been beaten to its knees: Executive Outcomes was involved in driving it from the oil area of Soyo, the diamond regions around Cafunfo, and from its urban strongholds.

Back in the new South Africa, the organisation is viewed with official disapproval. But when the first 30 South African mercenaries arrived in Freetown last May, they were hailed as saviours in the streets of this dilapidated tropical capital.

The rebels were 12 miles from the city, which had been bracing itself for the fall since Christmas.

A detachment of Gurkhas had failed to halt the advance. The paranoia was heightened by fears of a repeat of the crazy bloodshed in neighbouring Liberia. Freetown was in the hands of 'the boys' — a group of army officers in their late twenties who inherited the government in 1992 when President Joseph Momoh fled to Guinea, having mistaken a disgruntled delegation of soldiers complaining about pay for a coup.

In public posters, Captain Valentine Strasser, 29, chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council, looks ridiculously under-age to be in the army, never mind head of state.

Executive Outcomes went to Strasser's government with an offer it couldn't refuse. 'We said: "you're in deep shit". They said they couldn't pay. We said they could pay us when they could afford it.'

Within weeks, the South Africans trained 150 elite troops and freed the approaches to Freetown — and then recaptured the diamond fields in the Kono district.

In an interview with the observer, Strasser credited the 'remarkable' turnaround in the war to Executive Outcomes. 'We've had a number of successes,' said Strasser, a shy man whose desk is filled with diplomatic gifts such as Oriental dolls. 'They were so close to the capital — but now the security situation is improving.'

As in Angola, Executive Outcomes denies it has any role in actual combat. The most Luitingh will admit is that 'you can't do battle guidance or planning if you

sit hundreds of kilometers away. You need to be at the sharp edge'.

And when speaking to them, there is no doubt that Executive Outcomes' black soldiers — about 70 per cent of the mercenary force — have been engaged in combat. The newcomers include Angolans and South Africans from the most infamous and toughest units of the old South African Defence Force.

What is also beyond dispute is that the South Africans — who handle intelligence, logistics, communications, training and planning — have made all the difference between a fighting force and an ill-disciplined band.

But it is still too early to conclude that the war is over. The rebels continue to attack convoys on the road east to the cities of Bo and Kenema, where starvation is growing. Ten days ago, a convoy of 75 trucks carrying food from Freetown to the interior was ambushed on the road to Bo. Government troops fled leaving the civilian drivers to be massacred.

The South Africans were not there, and complained their advice had not been heeded. But suspicions that the rebels had been tipped off in Freetown highlighted another problem: who are rebels and who are government troops? Many believe there is only a superficial difference.

Ordinary Sierra Leoneans are more trusting of the white South Africans than of their own army. They want one thing — peace. Almost a quarter of the population has been uprooted by the war, at least 50,000 slaughtered since 1992.

At the same time, the Sierra Leone leadership realises that in the dense African bush there can be no final military solution, that it cannot kill all the rebels. It wants to weaken the RUF sufficiently to force it to negotiate, a repeat of the scenario in Angola where Unita's Jonas Savimbi capitulated last November.

The government has invited the rebels to a political conference on Tuesday to discuss democratic elections — it is confident that Strasser still plans to transfer power back to elected civilian rule in January. He says he will quit politics as soon as this happens.

'Since 1992 my major preoccupation has been to see an end to the security crisis... We need to re-establish confidence in the economy and rebuild roads and infrastructure.'

Brigadier Julius Maada Bio, the Chief of Defence Staff and Strasser's number two, told The Observer that the only lasting solution could flow from talking: 'If he (the rebel leader Foday Sankoh) is pushed into a corner he will realise that it's useless to continue fighting.'

Despite Executive Outcomes' successes, there are lingering, uneasy questions in the minds of educated Sierra Leoneans: if the government is not paying the organisation, to whom is it accountable?

Rumour and gossip in Freetown says it is another South African outfit, De Beers, which holds the country's lucrative offshore diamond concessions.

De Beers has flatly denied any connection between itself and Executive Outcomes, and privately refers to it as a 'bunch of bandits'.

'We can play a helluva important role in Africa,' protests Luitingh, who claims his business is misunderstood. 'We can bring development to the remotest places. We're trying to aid growth and democracy by bringing stability and foreign investment.'

Sierra Leone, though, might not be a pushover. The rebels initially arrived as a spill-over from the war in Liberia, backed by rebel leader Charles Taylor, who objected to Sierra Leone's participation in the West African peacekeeping force that kept him from the presidency of Liberia.

Foday Sankoh, a former army corporal and photographer, is a strong personality who is unlikely to just fade away. He could as easily escalate the fighting as assent to talks. Though he represents no ideology more sophisticated than a generalised anger against the system, his power to mobilise young Sierra Leoneans is common to much of Africa, from Chad to Mozambique.

The rebels recruit from an ever-expanding pool of jobless young people with no stake in the system, defiant of crumbling traditional authority, whose only route to fortune is what they can loot using an AK-47.

'This is a young people's war,' said Father Brian Starcken of the Catholic Development Organisation, who has been in Sierra Leone for 20 years. 'They are alienated from a corrupt government and traditional leaders.'

In a region threatened by anarchy, it is not hard to see whose interests are best served by Executive Outcomes' intervention — the multinational owners of the mines in both mineral-rich Angola and Sierra Leone.

The organisation is now helping to administer and guard Kono as a pocket of peace in a country that is going back to the bush. Lebanese diamond dealers and traders, who fled from the rebels, have gone back to restart their lives and businesses. An offensive to clear rebels from the titanium and bauxite mines is about to get under way, as the next phase of the war.

Executive Outcomes argues that after the debacle of the US and UN interventions in Somalia — and with Bosnia

preoccupying the West — the world is not too interested in little wars in Africa.

Neighbouring Liberia is a prime example of a country being abandoned to its fate. But a few hundred highly trained soldiers are returning Sierra Leone to a semblance of order.

Alan Paterson, a British consultant with decades of experience of mining in West Africa, says the stability provided by Executive Outcomes is all-important. His British clients have agreed to invest \$11m in Sierra Leone.

Paterson, who was once managing director of the Sierra Leone diamond company, saw Kono two weeks ago and was horrified: 'I saw human skulls blackened by the sun and rain. What right does any human being have to do that? Unless this business is sorted out in Sierra Leone, it is not unconnected to Liberia, it will spread to Guinea. The world should wake up to what's going on and support a government struggling to survive in a decent way.'

In line with this argument, Luitingh, with a mysterious glint in his eye, hints at a potential next destination in Africa: 'If Sierra Leone is to be stable, Liberia needs to be stable as well.'

'If we can stabilise South, East and West Africa, it's going to be so much better for the whole continent. We are the only people on this planet willing to do it.'

17 Political Parties 'Provisionally' Register

*AB1508110895 Paris AFP in English
1923 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, Aug 14 (AFP) — A total of 17 political parties have been "provisionally" registered for elections planned to be held in war-torn Sierra Leone later this year, election officials said Monday [14 August].

Seven more political parties came forward on Monday on top of 10 others registered last week, Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC) officials said.

Monday was the last of three days of registration following the lifting of a ban on political activities in June.

Among the parties registered is the All People's Congress (APC) of former president Joseph Momoh, who was ousted in a coup on April 29, 1992 and now in exile in neighbouring Guinea.

Two other political groupings from the days of the APC have also re-formed while the other parties registered are new.

However, all parties registered now have to fulfil a number of conditions before their registrations are confirmed. A national conference to discuss the elections is due to open here Tuesday.

The junta led by Captain Valentine Strasser banned political activities after seizing power. The ban was lifted in June this year in the run-up to the vote scheduled for the end of this year.

Although the junta has promised to hand over to an elected government in early 1996, many observers believe the continuing civil war against rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) will render them impossible to organise.

Nearly 40 percent of the West African country's 4.5 million people are currently displaced, according to official figures.

RUF leader Foday Sankoh launched his rebellion in the extreme southeast of the country in late March 1991. The war has claimed some 10,000 lives, according to official statistics.

The Gambia

Military Government Reinstates Death Penalty

AB1308130595 Paris AFP in English
2235 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Banjul, Aug 13 (AFP) — The military government in the tiny West African state of The Gambia on Saturday [12 August] issued a decree reinstating the death penalty which had been abolished two years ago by the then President Dawda Jawara.

The statement said the move was aimed at fighting an upsurge in murders.

The military regime overthrew Jawara, who had ruled The Gambia almost continuously since its independence from Britain in 1969, in July last year.

The government also issued a decree against hoarding, aimed at combatting a shortage of rice, one of the main staples of the population.

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